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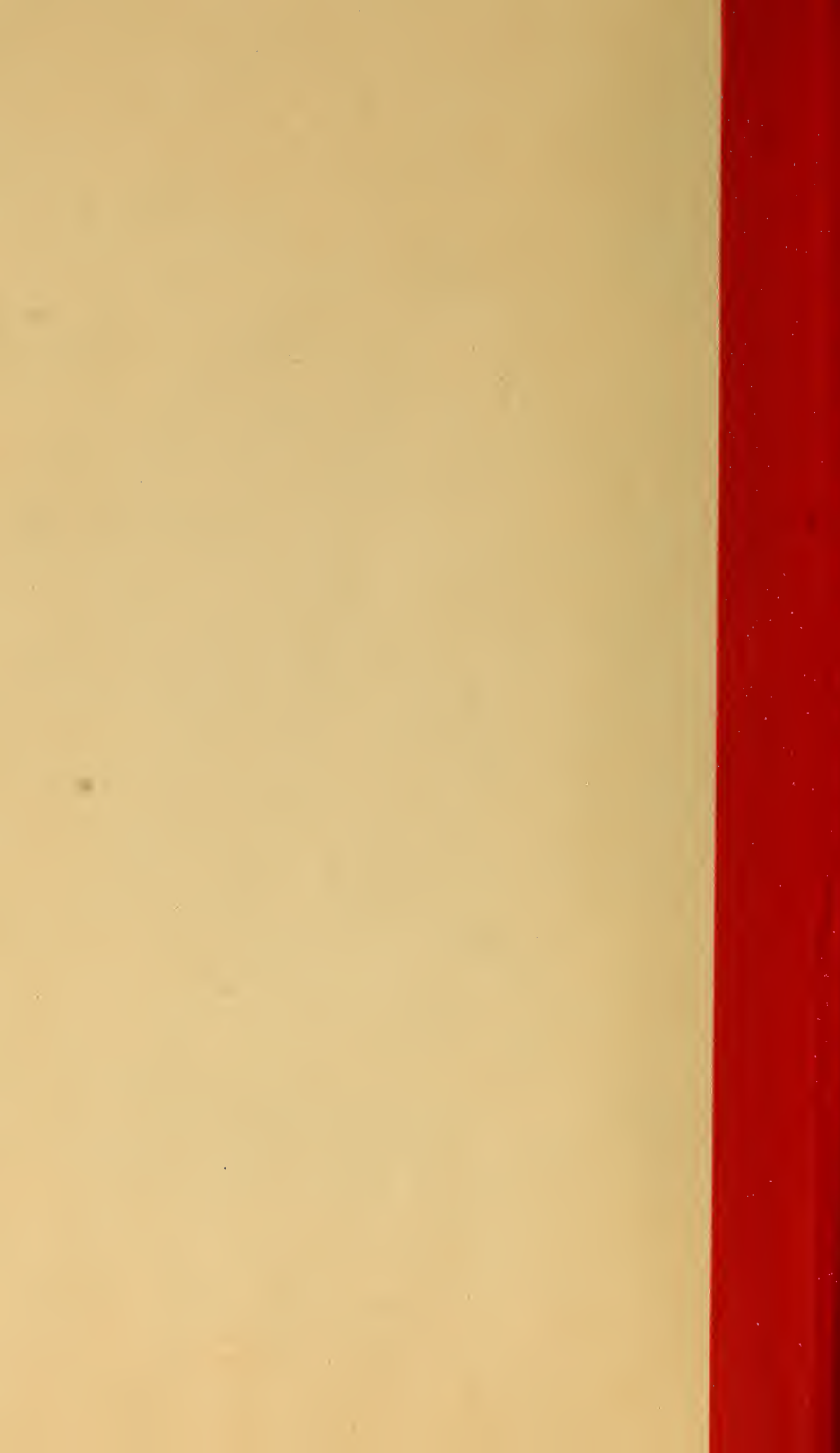
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1808

Author _____

Title _____

Imprint _____



AN

ADDRESS,

TO THE

MEMBERS OF THE

MERRIMACK HUMANE SOCIETY,

AT THEIR

ANNIVERSARY MEETING,

IN NEWBURYPORT,

SEPT. 6, 1808.

By *MICHAEL HODGE, Junr.*

NEWBURYPORT:

FROM THE PRESS OF E. W. ALLEN:

Sold at the Book-Store of *Thomas & Whipple*, No. 2, State-Street,

1808.

AT a Special Meeting of the Trustees of the MERRIMACK
HUMANE SOCIETY, Sept. 7th, 1808,

VOTED,—That MICAHAH SAWYER, THOMAS M. CLARK, and
DANIEL A. WHITE, Esquires, be a Committee to wait upon
MICHAEL HODGE, Jun. Esq. and present the thanks of the
Trustees for the excellent Address which he delivered before the
Society, at their Anniversary Meeting, yesterday, and to request
a copy for the press.

Attest,

WM. WOART, Rec. Sec'ry.

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1808

ADDRESS.

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TO depart wholly from the topics usual on this occasion, or to add new information to subjects so repeatedly discussed, is equally far from my ambition and my hopes. Those, who have preceded me in the office with which I am now honoured, have, with eloquence and ingenuity, charmed and instructed you. The principles and objects of your Institution have been illustrated with ability, their moral and social tendency urged with sincerity and truth, and appeals have been made in its favour to the liberality of the publick with energy and effect. It will be my humble endeavour, on the present Anniversary, to notice some of those discoveries and improvements, which have distinguished the philanthropy of the past age, exterminated many of the miseries, and added much to the happiness of the world. The foundation of Humane Societies will be particularly considered, and this respectable and graceful audience, be invited, by a partial display of its excellencies, to encourage the views and assist the labours of an Institution, which sets bounds to the miseries of men.

The superiority of ancient over modern wisdom and learning has always been a favourite theme with many of the admirers of antiquity. Such has been the veneration attached to former times, that our age has suffered either by a real disbelief or wilful neglect of its merits; and the enthusiasm, which has prevailed in favour of the one, has generally been accompanied with contempt for the supposed degeneracy of the other. It is not im-

probable that the progress of society may have been checked by the illiberality of many, who were most intimately versed in ancient learning, and, of course, most liberally qualified to improve the reputation of their own times. It cannot be denied that in Greece and Rome arts and learning rose to a distinguished height, and that they have transmitted to their posterity specimens of acquisition in both, which will find few parallels at the present day. It will not be doubted that nations whose ruling passion was ambition, whose ideas and sentiments all aspired to greatness, and whose vices as well as virtues originated in their zeal for fame, attained a degree of grandeur, which will ever be admired, though it should never be equalled. But it, is a calumny on the present age to look back to antiquity as the only period when wisdom and virtue were known, or to Greece and Rome as the only countries in which they would flourish. It is disgraceful to compare the beauties of past ages with the deformities only of the present, to attribute exclusive perfection to them, and deprive modern worth of its real merit. This undue partiality for ancient and unworthy contempt for modern learning, has happily, at present, a very limited existence. Men, who are now most thoroughly instructed in the former, are not only the most competent judges, but the most zealous promoters of the latter.

If we yield to antiquity preeminence in those heroick virtues and exalted sentiments, which distinguish a people, whose employment is war, whose ambition is fame, we may justly claim, for the moderns, superiority in the mild and amiable virtues of society. If the ancients enlightened the world by their arts, or astonished it by their arms, the

moderns have civilized it by the dissemination of social and benevolent principles ; by encouraging those researches, and promoting those exertions which are connected with the comfort and happiness of mankind. The most useful discoveries, of which our times can boast, result from the influence of humanity, and in no period of time has there been greater cause for the exultation of the humane and charitable than at the present.

To the profession of Medicine, more than to any other department of science, we are indebted for those important revolutions and improvements, which meliorate the condition of man and lighten the burden of life. The knowledge of that host of diseases, to which all are subject, has been stripped of the absurd errors and superstitious notions, which accompanied and disgraced it. The nature of the human system and the principles of human life, though still partially obscured, have become more clearly understood ; and the healing art, beside experiencing an essential change, is now more generally diffused, more familiar to its professors and more beneficial to the world.

The incomparable discovery of inoculation for the Vaccine disease may be deemed the most important ever made in the practice of physick ; and the name of DR. JENNER will sound sweetly in the ears of posterity when the conquerours of nations and oppressors of mankind will be remembered only with reproach. This recent triumph over the most desolating scourge of the human race is established by accurate investigation and irresistible proofs, and, happily for mankind, has received the sanction and applause of the great and learned in the remotest borders of the earth. How worthily does the wreath of honour become the

brow of him who has been victorious over the most subtle and malignant enemy of mankind! How important the victory, which rescues millions of the human race from the grasp of the King of terrors! While the tears of the humane and benevolent flow at the scenes of misery and destruction, which follow the steps of insatiable ambition in Europe; while they see the power of death and desolation assumed by one man, and exercised upon his fellow men with the vengeance of an angry Deity, how must their hearts be relieved by the more humble picture of another, labouring to mitigate the evils of life, stripping disease of its malignity, and successfully closing one of the most crowded avenues to the tomb!

Another effort of modern date to improve the condition of our species, and to aid each other in the enjoyment of the few blessings within reach of mortality, is the Institution to enable the deaf and dumb to speak. Until the middle of the last century, deafness from infancy had been considered an effectual obstruction to speech and the knowledge of written language; and, from the conviction that they were vain and useless, no attempts had been made to instruct such as were destitute of the sense of hearing, to speak or to read. Thus a miserable, though small, class of people were deprived of the most valuable and rational enjoyments of life, and prohibited a common intercourse with mankind. They were useless to the world, for they could neither impart good to others, nor fulfil the end of their own existence. They were equally useless to themselves, for denied the faculties, which distinguish men from brutes, they were denied all that renders human existence desirable. In the midst of society they were alone; in the midst of

life, in death. But thanks to the humanity of our days these forlorn and wretched beings are rescued from the intellectual darkness, which enveloped them. By the benevolent exertions of many illustrious characters in Europe, among whom the Abbe L'EPEE is most distinguished, the instruction of Deaf and Dumb persons is rendered comparatively easy, and thousands of them are regularly taught to read and write, to understand the rules of arithmetic, and to comprehend the great duties and principles, which should govern them in this world, and prepare them for a better.

The history of the last century affords many other examples of honourable and successful exertion in the cause of humanity. It was within this period that HOWARD, who has deservedly acquired the title of immortal, devoted his fortune, his talents and life to the noble purpose of meliorating the condition of prisoners in every quarter of the globe to which he could find access. It is said, and I believe truly, that, "in John Howard, the eighteenth century may boast of having produced an unique in the history of man. It would be unjust to compare him to any hero of benevolence, merely human, before or since his time, for such an one never existed." The originality of his plan, his astonishing labour and perseverance in executing it, and the pure and unlimited benevolence, which marked every step of his progress, and distinguished every action of his life, strike us with wonder and veneration. In reviewing the character of this great man, we look in vain for those views and motives, which usually actuate mankind. There existed in him none of the ordinary principles of interest, ambition or fame. Neither wealth nor honours could have influenced

his conduct, for both, had he received them, would have been a trivial recompense for the labours he sustained or the dangers he encountered; and the same unparalleled virtue, which induced him to distribute the one among the wretched, taught him to set a proper value on the other. He rose, indeed, like a being of superiour rank to man, and the object of his creation appears to have been an interposition of Divine Providence, to stay the arm of the destroying angel, and avert the evils of famine, pestilence and war. How should the benevolent of the present day lament that the footsteps of carnage and desolation, which are so thickly imprinted on the bloody fields of Europe, and the numerous receptacles of misery which are there crowded with unhappy victims are not traced and exposed by the humanity of another Howard; that the ravages of the conquerour are not followed by the compassion of the philanthropist, the exterminator by the friend of mankind.

Were these, which have been enumerated, the only instances of modern discoveries and improvements in those arts, which are most useful to mankind; were they the only evidence of a progressive refinement in the social and benevolent character of latter times, they would carry with them a conviction as grateful to our feelings, as it is irresistible to our understandings. The limits of an address will not admit the notice of many others. One only, as being the cause of the present celebration, will be particularly considered.

It was known by the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans, that the principle of life may linger in the body after it is apparently dead; and, even as early as the existence of these nations, many successful attempts had been made at resuscitation. But we

look in vain through the histories either of these or succeeding periods for a general acquaintance with this divine art; or for the establishment of institutions to promote its progress. There are proofs that it existed, and was partially understood by professors of medicine; but it bordered so nearly on the marvellous, that it became food for the superstition of ancient times, and was soon buried in mystery and fable. At a period within the memory of many present, the first society for the recovery of drowned persons was established at Amsterdam; and similar societies were soon after formed in many of the towns of Holland. It is an honourable testimony to the benevolent character of Dutchmen, that they originated an institution which is founded on the best feelings attached to human nature. If it be true, that their national character was, at this period, base and degenerate, that their former zeal in the cause of freedom had disappeared, and with it, all those generous emotions and benevolent sentiments, which it inspires; if avarice had extinguished the love of glory, and the cares of amassing wealth had exterminated the feelings of humanity, yet this solitary instance of publick and widely extensive humanity, will rescue their character from much of the obloquy which rests upon it.

From Holland, as from an uncongenial climate, we trace the institution to Paris. Here success attended its experiments, and, assisted in its operations by the learned and liberal of France, its views became enlarged, its design improved, and the art of saving human lives began to be generally known. In 1774, the foundation of a similar establishment was laid in London, and immediately

received the sanction of the king. The Royal Humane Society is the most important institution of the kind now existing. Though founded at a later period than those of Holland and Paris, yet if we consider that the exertions of all classes of people have been called forth in its support, that the noble have contributed their patronage, the learned their labours, the affluent their wealth and the pious their prayers, we shall not be surprized that it has become the most celebrated association in the world. It is a fact, in vain denied by the political enemies of a brave and generous people, that those virtues, which proceed from pure and benevolent hearts, which have the happiness of mankind for their object, are founded on the principles of our holy religion, and which exalt individuals and a nation, are no where so active and prevalent as in Great-Britain. So long a catalogue of publick charitable foundations, such piles of wealth, as well as continual bequests and donations to support them, and such productions of genius and learning as have grown out of them, are not to be equalled in any part of the civilized world. If, in the political conduct of our parent nation, there are blemishes ; if they have sometimes exercised power beyond right ; if they have defended their own privileges, and sought their own glory in preference to the aggrandizement of others ; yet, when we view them as a people enthusiastick in the cause of humanity ; when we consider their publick and private provisions for the relief of every kind of want, and for the mitigation of every species of evil ; when we see them overreaching the common causes of affliction, penetrating the abodes of death and triumphing over the grave, we should exult that we have sprung from the

same stock ; and as we inherit their natural, we should endeavour to imitate their moral qualities.

In our own country the institution is the growth of but a few years. But, in that short period, a large proportion of those useful effects which have established its reputation in Europe, have followed it here. Animated with a share of that honourable zeal, which was so fervent in its operation, and so wonderful in its consequences in the old world, and emulous of attaining that sublimity of character attached to those, who weary not in well doing, our countrymen invited the Genius of Humanity to these shores, and, among a few other places, she has condescended to visit this vicinity, and repose herself on the banks of the Merrimack. Here she has erected a temple, and is inviting her votaries to bring their offerings to her shrine. Celestial spirit ! may thy smiles continue to brighten, and thine influence to cheer the darkness of affliction ; and, as thou hast power to raise from apparent death to temporal existence, may the performance of thy pure rites prepare our hearts for that divine mercy, which will exalt us to immortal glory !

The design of the Merrimack Humane Society, is similar to that of others which have been mentioned. In common with these, it is intended, as the act of incorporation expresses, for the recovery of persons who meet with such accidents as produce in them the appearance of death. I should insult the understandings of this audience to urge the importance of so great an object. Were there present mothers, who were destitute of mothers' feelings ; fathers whose bosoms were inaccessible to the partialities of nature, or children who had no affection for the beings who gave them birth, it might then be useful to shew that life is valuable

and that to preserve it when exposed to danger is important. But as this is not an assembly of monsters, you have only to ask what would be your feelings, if either of these beloved relations were suddenly snatched from you, as you believed, forever? Would your hearts throb with anguish while bending over the relicks of so dear an object, compelled, yet fearful, as you caught the last glimpse, to sigh an eternal adieu? Then may you conceive, though language cannot express, the happy transition which must ensue, if, when sorrow had bowed you down and despair taken hold of you, the inestimable treasure were restored to your embraces alive and in health.

I shall be pardoned, if I suggest that another most important object of your Society is the relief and preservation of shipwrecked seamen. To preserve life, when exposed to imminent danger, is perhaps as useful, as to restore it when apparently extinguished. This exertion of humanity is indeed less wonderful than the godlike act of resuscitation. It is a simple duty, which nature always taught, even the most ignorant, and which has ever been practised since mankind have known that they shall surely die. But, since this duty has been connected with other objects of Humane Institutions, it has become systematized, and is pursued to an extent before unknown. In Europe, every precaution which benevolence can suggest, ingenuity devise, or liberality execute, is used for the preservation of that class of people, who are exposed to the buffetings of every wind of Heaven. Inventions of a recent date manifest the ardor, with which this important object is conducted, and every angry tempest makes report of the success with which it is attended.

The Humane Societies of our country have regarded this as one of the principal purposes of their association, and with a zeal which will ever distinguish them, as the benefactors of mankind, have used every exertion to carry their benevolent designs into effect. Wherever a barren and desolate coast spreads its unwelcome arms, inviting the hapless mariner to destruction, humanity has interposed, and provided the means of life; and those, who are now spared from the jaws of the angry ocean, instead of meeting an aggravated death at the very threshold of their homes, find temporary shelter and relief.

The coast in this vicinity is well known to be terrible to mariners in the storms, which usually prevail on it. * A respectable society, composed of men, who had been "nursed in the tempest, cradled in the storm," who knew the dangers of the ocean, for they had felt them, who could appreciate blessings, which perhaps many of them had needed, and whose hearts were opened by dangers which perhaps most of them had suffered, set the humane example which you, gentlemen, have honourably followed, and your united exertions have succeeded in establishing within reach of shipwrecked seamen, buildings which will shelter, and necessaries which will relieve them. Do you need a reward, ask it of your own hearts? Do you seek a gratification, listen to the tale of him, who has experienced the effects of your humanity. Devoted to a life of hardship and danger, the ordinary sufferings of a sailor are beyond common estimation; and, when to these are added the terrors of tempests and the horrors of shipwreck, the catalogue of his miseries is complete. Perhaps after a succession of weary months, spent in anxiety and

* The Marine Society of Newburyport.

labor, he is returning with the fruits of his industry, to enjoy in the bosom of his friends, the remnant of a rugged life. Already the shores of his nativity invite his eager eye, and welcome his approach. The sheets of his honest heart are flowing—The sails of his fortune, though worn old and whitened in the storms of adversity, sleep in the breeze, and waft him towards the anchorage of domestick peace. Already, in imagination, he has thrown his little, hard earned treasure, with himself and happiness, into the arms of a beloved family. His children cling around him, and in excess of joy he forgets that he has ever suffered. But alas, it is vision only. The gathering tempest “howls o’er his head” and wakes him from this dream of delight, which he fondly believed he was so soon to realize. Neither courage nor exertion can prevent the awful calamity which awaits him. Shipwreck, with all its horrors, ensues ; and, perhaps the only survivor of a wretched crew, he wanders hopeless of that life, which the ocean has spared, until he finds the shelter which your humanity has provided.

To guard against a premature interment of the dead in ordinary cases, is within the duty of your Society. It is now generally understood that putrefaction is the only certain evidence of death, and that the body may, for several days, assume the usual appearances of real dissolution, and be reanimated. I am aware that it is indelicate to intrude your offices, however kind, upon individuals, in moments of sorrow and distraction. But, as the ministers of humanity, you will recommend with earnestness, that in all cases, the proof of death be incontestible, before the body is committed to the grave. To survivors, the contemplation of death

is awful. "Nature runs back and shudders" at the sight of a friend, deposited in that gloomy place, where "nor device nor knowledge ever came." But how much more awful the idea, that our friend, or even ourselves, may be there inhumed with the latent spark of life, yet unextinguished; that within the walls of this narrow prison we may wake to an existence more terrible than we can conceive, and suffer a second death, more horrid, than human imagination can paint. It is then a most solemn and impressive duty, to watch with humble resignation the remains of our departed friends, and withhold them from the tomb, until the last enemy has confirmed his conquest, and destroyed our hopes.

The distribution of honorary and profitable rewards among those, whose exertions have restored or preserved life, is another of the objects of your Institution. Though the expedience of this practice has been doubted, sufficient, I presume, has been heretofore said, to convince you of its utility. Your own observation, and the experience of almost every charitable and literary association, are the best arguments which can be adduced in its favour.

Such is the Society, which now implores, through the agency of a feeble advocate, the encouragement of the publick, and the charity of this respectable audience. You have often heard from the sacred spot, in which I now stand, those divine principles of the Christian Religion, which teach us to do good, as we have opportunity. Often too, have the life and character of HIM, who came not to destroy, but to save men's lives, and who, while on earth, went about doing good, been exposed to you as an illustrious example of love and benevolence.

It would be profane to doubt your belief of the one, or your admiration of the other. Now, then, there is occasion to manifest them both; to evince the sincerity of your faith by your works, and to gratify the noblest feelings, which your bosoms can nourish, by generously contributing to the funds of this admirable institution. Let the rich man give from his abundance, and the poor from his penury; let the widow cast in her mite, and with liberal and cheerful hearts let all bestow their charity upon an establishment which may one day largely remunerate them for their generous offices.

I shall not close without a tribute of respect to the memory of one of the founders and trustees of this Society. The events of the past year have deprived you of the benevolent exertions, and active services of a good man; of one, whose peculiar feelings attached him to the interests of humanity, and whose moral rectitude and social benevolence enabled him to pursue them with effect. I shall not speak extravagantly of the dead, when I say, that his virtues were not of common stamp; nor shall I offend the living, if I add, that his death is no common cause of lamentation. But the fate of Dr. NORTON awaits us all. The pleasures and the honors, the casualties and misfortunes of this transitory scene are hastening to a close. We, who are now mingling in the various pursuits of life, anxious to forget how short it is, and fearful to look forward to an hereafter, must soon sleep with our fathers and be remembered no more. But there is consolation in the belief, that the good deeds, which are done here, will be rewarded in Heaven; and that in practising the virtues of charity, benevolence and humanity, we are asserting our best claims to the enjoyment of another and a better world.

APPENDIX.

The following directions for recovering persons supposed to be dead from drowning, &c. were published by the Humane Society of Philadelphia, 1805.

DIRECTIONS

*For Recovering persons who are supposed to be dead,
from Drowning.*

1. AS soon as the body is taken out of the water, it must be conveyed on a board or bier, if at hand, to a house, or any other place, where it can be laid dry and warm, avoiding the usual destructive methods *of hanging it by the heels, rolling it on a barrel, or placing it across a log on the belly.*

2. The clothes must be immediately stripped off, and the body wrapped up in blankets, well warmed. It should be laid on its back, with the head a little raised. If the weather be cold, it should be placed near a fire, and an heated warming-pan should be passed over the body; but in warm weather it will be sufficient to place it between two blankets, well heated, or in the sunshine, taking care to prevent the room from being crowded with any persons who are not necessarily employed about the body.

3. At the same time, the whole body should be rubbed with the hand, or with hot woollen cloths. The rubbing should be moderate, but continued with industry, and particularly about the breast. Apply also heated bricks to the feet, belly and breast. The immediate application of frictions is

of the utmost importance, as many have been recovered by frictions only, when early used.

4. As soon as it can possibly be done, a bellows should be applied to one nostril, while the other nostril and the mouth are kept closed, and the lower end of the prominent part of the windpipe (or that part which is called by the anatomists, *pomum adami*) is pressed backward. The bellows is to be worked in this situation; and when the breast is swelled by it, the bellows should stop, and an assistant should press the belly upwards, to force the air out. The bellows should then be applied as before, and the belly again be pressed; this process should be repeated from twenty to thirty times in a minute, so as to imitate natural breathing as nearly as possible. Some volatile spirits, heated, may be held under the valve of the bellows whilst it works. If a bellows cannot be procured, some person should blow into one of the nostrils, through a pipe or quill, whilst the other nostril and mouth are closed as before; or if a pipe or quill be not at hand, he should blow into the mouth, whilst both nostrils are closed; but whenever a bellows can be procured, it is to be preferred, as air forced in by these means, will be much more serviceable than air which has already been breathed.

5. During this time, a large quantity of ashes, water, salt, or sand, should be heated; and as soon as it is milk-warm, the body must be placed in it; the blowing and rubbing are then to be continued as before; and when the water, ashes, or salt are cooled, some warmer must be added, so that the whole may be kept milk-warm.

Loud noises have sometimes proved successful in recovering such persons and restoring to life.

When signs of returning life are apparent, the frictions must be continued, but more gently.

These methods must be continued three or four hours, as in several instances they have proved successful, although no signs of life appeared until that time. When the patient is able to swallow, he must take some wine, brandy, or rum and water. Bleeding or purging ought not to be used, without consulting a physician, who should be called in as soon as possible: but clysters of salt and water may be injected.

After life has returned, if convulsions come on, blood should be taken, by direction of a physician.

The dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented,

By procuring a free circulation of air, either by ventilators or opening the doors and windows, where it is confined, or by changing the air, by keeping fires in the infected place, or by throwing in stone-lime recently powdered.

These precautions should be taken, before entering into such suspected places; or a lighted candle should be first introduced, which will go out if the air is bad. When a person is let down into a well, he should be carefully watched, and drawn up again on the least change. But when a person is apparently dead, from the above mentioned cause, the first thing to be done is to remove the body to a cool place in a wholesome air; then let the body be stripped, and let cold water be thrown from buckets over it for some time. This is particularly useful in cases of apparent death from drunkenness—Let the treatment now be the same as that

for drowned persons. The head should be raised a little ; and continued frictions, with blowing into the nostril with a bellows, should be practised for several hours.

In case of Suffocation from the Fumes of burning Charcoal.

The general treatment recommended for curing the disorders, brought on by noxious vapours, is to be applied ; but the dangerous effects of this may be prevented, by taking care not to sit near it when burning ; to burn it in a chimney ; and where there is no chimney, to keep the door open, and to place a large tub of water in the room.

In all these, as well as in cases of drowned persons, moderate purges and bleeding are only to be used, with the advice of a physician.

To prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning.

Let your house be provided with an iron conductor ; but when this cannot be had, avoid sitting or standing near the window, door, or walls of a house, during the time of a thunder gust. The nearer you are placed to the ~~the~~ middle of a room, the better. When you are not in a house, avoid flying to the cover of the woods, or of a solitary tree for safety.

When a person is struck by lightning, strip the body and throw *buckets full of cold water* over it for ten or fifteen minutes ; let continued frictions and inflations of the lungs be also practised ; let gentle shocks of electricity be made to pass through the chest, when a skilful person can be procured to apply it ; and apply blisters to the breast.

OFFICERS of the SOCIETY.

MICAJAH SAWYER, M. D. *President.*
 NICHOLAS JOHNSON, Esq. *Vice-President.*
 JONATHAN GAGE, Esq. *Treasurer.*
 DANIEL A. WHITE, Esq. *Cor. Secretary.*
 WILLIAM WOART, Esq. *Rec. Secretary.*

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Rev. Thomas Cary,
Nathaniel Saltonstall, Esq.
Samuel Nye, Esq.
Rev. Isaac Smith,
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Rev. Samuel Spring, D. D.
Rev. John Andrews
Rev. Joseph Dana, D. D.
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Rev. John Giles,
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John Pearson, Esq.
Thomas M. Clark, Esq.
Deacon Edward Dorr,
Rev. John S. Popkin,
William Bartlet, Esq.
Dr. Nathaniel Bradstreet,
Dr. Isaac Adams.

FUNDS OF THE MERRIMACK HUMANE SOCIETY.

A GENERAL STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Merrimack Humane Society, since the institution thereof on the 10th of August, 1802, to the election of a new Treasurer, in September, 1807, as prepared by a Committee appointed for that purpose by the Trustees, July 13th, 1808.

RECEIPTS.

Whole amount of Receipts for the year 1802,	-	-	409	95
Do. for the year 1803,	-	-	417	66
Do. for the year 1804,	-	-	244	14
Do. for the year 1805,	-	-	463	02
Do. for the year 1806,	-	-	440	16
Amount, for the year 1807,—from 4 members for life,	-	40	00	
From annual members, including such as completed their subscription for life	-	-	388	00
Collection at the Annual Meeting, and advance on the specie,	-	-	83	65
			<hr/>	511 65
There were also collected this year, from several gentlemen,				
Subscriptions for a Life Boat,	-	-	412	61
and from gold filed from an old medal,	-	-	1	12
			<hr/>	413 73
Making in the whole, the sum of	-	-	2900	31
To which is to be added the amount of interest allowed by the former Treasurer for monies in his hands	-	-	172	61
			<hr/>	
Making the whole amount of Receipts	-	-	3072	92
			<hr/>	

EXPENDITURES, &c.

Amount expended in erecting Huts—in Premiums adjudged by the Trustees—in building a Life Boat—and in expences as per Treasurer's account, settled by the Committee appointed for that purpose,	-	-	1405	83
Amount paid over to the Committee as the then balance, and by them paid to the new Treasurer	-	-	1084	84
And by the Recording Secretary to the new Treasurer, for balance of receipts of that year,	-	-	582	20
			<hr/>	
			3072	92
			<hr/>	

Errors Excepted,

DANIEL A. WHITE, } Committee.
WILLIAM BARTLET. }

Newburyport, Sept. 6, 1808.

Treasurer's Account for the past year.

Dr. The Merrimack Humane Society, in acc't. with *Jona. Gage, Treas. Cr.*

1807.	Dls. Cts.	1807.	D. C.
Nov. 25. To Cash paid John Safford his bill for repairing huts, - - -	9 5	Oct. 12. By Cash received of D. A. White, & W. Woart, for balance, - - -	1084 84
1808. June 28. To do. Thomas M. Clark, Esq. per President's order - -	16 75	Nov. 10. Cash of W. Woart, Recording Secretary, -	582 20
Aug. 8. To do. Moses Cheney, per President's order -	5 00	1808. Sept. 6. Interest on 1582 dls. 20 cts. whole amount loaned, the remainder being referred to meet expences of the Society, -	75 14
Sept. 6. To Balance due the Society, in the hands of the Treasurer, - .	1736 43	Donation received on acc't. of the Society, - - -	25 05
	<hr/> 1767 23		<hr/> 1767 23
<i>Errors excepted,</i> JONA. GAGE, <i>Treas.</i>			
Newburyport, Sept. 6, 1808.			

Newburyport, Sept. 6, 1808. Then the above account was examined and compared with the vouchers and found right ;—the balance being one thousand, seven hundred and thirty-six dollars and forty-three cents, carried to new account.

DANIEL A. WHITE, }
WILLIAM BARTLET, } *Committee.*

PREMIUMS ADJUDGED.

To Moses Cheney, for saving the life of a man on Newbury Bar, - - -	<i>D. C.</i> 5
To Capt. — Webber and men, for the use of their fishing boat, and their services under the direction of Messrs. Paul Thurlo and Ebenezer Dole, in affording relief to — Pendegrass and James Fudge, while in imminent danger outside Newbury bar - - -	16 75
☞ The Trustees voted thanks to Messrs. Paul Thurlow, and Ebenezer Dole, for their disinterested service, on the last mentioned occasion.	

MEMBERS DECEASED.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Capt. EBENEZER HALE, *Jun.*
Capt. EBENEZER HORT,
Dr. BISHOP NORTON,
ENOCH SAWYER, *Jun. Esq.*
Deacon THOMAS THOMPSON,
Capt. JONATHAN TITCOMB.

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